## Polynomial Factoring solution (version 661)

1. The quadratic formula says if  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  then  $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ . Use the quadratic formula to solve the following equation.

$$x^2 - 8x + 24 = 0$$

Simplify your answer(s) as much as possible.

Solution

$$x = \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4(1)(24)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{64 - 96}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{-32}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{-16 \cdot 2}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm 4\sqrt{2}i}{2}$$

$$x = 4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}i$$

Notice that *i* in NOT under the square-root radical symbol!!

2. Express the product of -7 - 6i and -8 - 3i in standard form (a + bi).

Solution

$$(-7-6i) \cdot (-8-3i)$$

$$56+21i+48i+18i^{2}$$

$$56+21i+48i-18$$

$$56-18+21i+48i$$

$$38+69i$$

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3. Write function  $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 21x + 18$  in factored form. I'll give you a hint: one factor is (x+6).

Solution

$$f(x) = (x+6)(x^2 - 4x + 3)$$

$$f(x) = (x+6)(x-3)(x-1)$$

4. Polynomial p is defined below in factored form.

$$p(x) = -(x+7)^2 \cdot (x+3) \cdot (x-1)^2 \cdot (x-4)$$

Sketch a graph of polynomial y = p(x).

